

THURSDAY, APRIL, 11, 1895. Subscription by Mail Post-Paid, DAILY, Per Month.....

BUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND BUNDAY Per Year AND SUNDAY, Per Month...... Pestage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local, News,—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Piggs and New York, Asicotatic Piggs is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and doc-uments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Send the Tax Back to Congress: Why should the Treasury Department attempt the impossible in the way of enforcing a tax law which the Supreme Court has left as it has left the income tax?

The matter is for Congress, not for the Bureau of Internal Revenue. No human being can clearly distinguish income which is legally assessable, from income legally exempt from assessment. As the case stands, any effort to carry out the remaining provisions of the crippled law will result in an outrage of injustice and inequity, and an embarrassment of lawsuits immeasurably greater than the complications which would have confronted the collectors and the courts, if there had been a decision on Monday favorable to the law, or even to any part

Once during his term Mr. CLEVELAND has risen above personal considerations and partisan politics, and rendered to the country a service of importance, far reaching in its consequences. We refer to the President's conduct at the time of the great railroad riots in Illinois and elsewhere. when Anarchy showed its hideous head. He did his duty then like a man of courage and a patriotic Chief Magistrate.

He has another great opportunity now, at some sacrifice, perhaps, of political advantage and personal comfort.

Let him suspend all efforts on the part of the Treasury Department to collect an income tax which the remaining shreds of the Income Tax law do not define, and then either call an extra session of Congress, or await the next regular session of the Federal Legislature.

The manly thing to do would be to call Congress together at once; and in view of all the circumstances of the present condition of the Government's finances, that would be the best thing to do.

It is an emergency such as has never be fore occurred. It requires heroic action.

As the law stands, the income tax is impossible of legal collection. Upon the Executive, impossibilium nulla obligatio est.

If the President is ready to take this responsibility, the country is ready to stand by him, as it stood by him in the summer

Mr. Cleveland Against the Income Tax.

Mr. WILLIAM L. WILSON is now a member of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Cabinet. The two distinguished reformers of the nation's fiscal system see each other at least once a week, perhaps every day. It will give the President, therefore, not the least personal inence to procure from the Postmas ter-General the original of the letter, which Mr. CLEVELAND addressed to Mr. WILSON last summer, on the subject of the conference between the Senate and the House with respect to the tariff bill then pending.

Near the end of that letter Mr. CLEVE-LAND will find, in his own minute and painstaking chirography, this reference to the Income tax:

"You know how much I deprecated the incorporation in the proposed bill of the ncome tax feature."

That was the first intimation of any opposition on Mr. CLEVELAND'S part to the income tax feature of the WILSON Tariff bill. In his message to Congress in the previous December, the President had specifically mmended the incorporation in the Tariff bill of "a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments," eulo gizing that tax as "absolutely just and easily borne." Six months later, as we have seen, he was reminding Mr. Wilson that he, the President, had deprecated the income tax feature of the Tariff bill.

The only explanation of this singular discrepancy that has ever been offered, so far as we know, is based on the theory that the income tax which Mr. CLEVELAND had in mind in December, 1893, was a corporation income tax pure and simple; and that the tax on individual incomes never met with his approval.

The tax which the Internal Revenue officers will now attempt to collect, unless their hands are stayed by orders from the President, is, in its principal features of injustice, discrimination, and oppression, the ax which Mr. CLEVELAND deprecated, rather than the tax which he recommended and approved; and its odious discriminations are a hundred times magnified by the excision of the provisions which the Supreme Court has declared to be unconstitutional.

It is now in the power of the President to kill the tax which he opposed and deprecated at the time of its incorporation in the bill, according to his statement to Mr. Willson on July 2, 1894. He has only to issue the necessary orders through Secretary CARLISLE to Commissioner MILLER.

Not the Firm of Wm. L. Strong & Co. Mayor Strong has approved an impracticable resolution of the Board of Aldermen, requesting the heads of city departments to close their offices on Good Friday. As that day, sacred as it is in the Christian calendar, is not a legal holiday, of course some of the most important and active of these departments must remain open perforce. Neither Mayor STRONG nor the Board of Aldermen can make a legal holiday.

The reason given by the Mayor for approving so promptly the pious but ineffec tive resolution of the Aldermen, is peculiar and symptomatic of his general ignorance of the restraints upon public officers imposed by law. Because his dry goods firm of WM. L. STHONG & Co. always closed its shop on Good Friday, as it was free to do, I don't see," said he, "why WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor, shouldn't."

But there is a very great difference be-

chant, running his private business to suit himself, and WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor, intrusted with the administration of a pub lic office as a servant of the people, under subjection to the laws made by them. He is no longer a free agent, except that he is at liberty to resign his office as Mayor. So long as he remains in it, he must render obedience to law under the penalty of being turned out. The people have laid out for him a very straight and narrow path, and he must keep within it at his peril, however much he may desire to go astray in obedience to his own inclination. As head of the dry goods house of WM. L. STRONG & Co. he was the boss. As Mayor, the people are his boss. He could shut up his store whenever he pleased and give his clerks holiday; but the public business cannot be stopped by him. The law or the will of the people settles that matter, and holds him as Mayor under a restraint from which he cannot escape. He is no longer an employer, but is now employed, a mere servant, with no discretion except such as the people allow him, within a very narrow range and to a very limited extent. What he did as head of the firm of WM. L. STRONG & Co. furnishes no guide whatever for his

concerned as to how he conducts himself as their servant. This complete change in their relations is sometimes forgotten both by the Mayor and by the men of trade and business whom he has appointed to office. They have not yet altogether got over the notion that they constitute a firm of WM. L. STRONG & Co. for the government of New York, though in reality they are merely agents and instruments of the actual governors, who are the people, their masters.

course as a public officer. The public have

no interest in him as a dry goods merchant

bossing his own business. They are simply

However, Mayor STRONG himself is at liberty to spend Good Friday at church and not at the City Hall, and his intention of taking a day off to attend to his religious duties is commendable in him personally.

The Mayor's Promise to O'Brien.

The persistent attack recently made on the Hon, JAMES O'BRIEN of this town, Reform candidate for the office of Police Commissioner, reveals the insincerity of many of those who proclaim themselves to be personal supporters of Mr. STRONG. They attack SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the Reformer, not because they are, or would be, hostile to his appointment as Police Commissioner in place of a thorough-going Tammany Democrat, but because they believe that Col. STRONG having promised before election, and since, to make O'BRIEN a Commissioner, they can, by attacking O'BRIEN, dissuade Col. STRONG from keeping faith with his most prominent and ardent, if not most responsible Democratic supporter, and may thus, so to speak, discredit STRONG as a man of his word and the possessor of sand and sincerity. The attack on O'BRIEN is based on an unsavory episode in his career in 1858,

thirty-seven years ago. JIMMY O'BRIEN was born in the town of Moate, Westmeath, in 1839. In 1858, when a youth of 19, he was convicted in this city of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor, but was pardoned by a Republican Governor, JOHN A. KING. He was subsequently. six years later, chosen an Alderman from the district in which he resided when convicted, and afterward Sheriff of New York. a position which since Jan. 1, 1894, has been brought into unmerited reproach and disgrace by an incapable individual named TAMSEN, a stranger alike to the language, official regulations, political amenities, and legal obligations of paid public functionaries

in the United States. O'BRIEN began his career as an opponent of Tammany Hall in 1871, after he had held, for a full term of three years, the position of Sheriff. The Committee of Seventy of that year, the model and prototype of the present 70, chose Mr. O'BRIEN as its candidate for State Senator in 1871, and the Reblicans of the Seventh him with such vigor that he was elected. Three years later O'BRIEN was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth district, against the Hon, ABRAM S. HEWITT. and four years later, in 1878, he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the same district against the late ORLANDO B. POTTER, the Democratic nominee. On the former occasion he had as his associate in his warfare against Tammany the Hon. Os-WALD OTTENDORFER. They ran on the same ticket. In the latter contest he was the partisan associate of the Hon. EDWARD COOPER. When he ran on the ticket with Mr. Coopen, he received a large vote, and was elected. When he ran with Mr. OTTENDORFER his vote was smaller, and he was defeated. Another penalty for the fellowship seems to have been added in that this defeat has always rankled in Herr OTTENDORFER's heart, and caused him to be dissatisfied with poor O'BRIEN. The statute of limitations, two years for misdemeanors, had been worn out seven years when O'BRIEN was elected Sheriff, eleven years when he was elected State Senator, twelve years when he was a candidate for Mayor of New York, and sixteen years when he was elected a member of the Forty-sixth Congress. O'BRIEN's term in Congress expired in 1881 and the Republicans did not renominate him. Since then he has been, almost continuously, the ally of the Republican party in this town, fighting for its cause, and laboring for its candidates, supporting Gen. HARRISON for President in 1888 and Mr. Monton for Governor in 1894. Whatever may have been his early and previous delinquencies, they were long since condoned by his Republican critics. And it is a fact, for which all Democrats hold O'BRIEN responsible, that the only two Republican Mayors of this city, in thirty years, owe their election to him more than to any other agency. It was O'BRIEN's bolt in 1872 which elected HAVEMEYER; it was O'BRIEN'S discovery of STRONG in 1894, which assured to the latter a nomination

which, probably, but for him, would have gone to another. While Democrats of New York regard O'BRIEN as a persistent guerrilla, beyond the party breastworks, they can see no solid reason why the specific personal pledge given, in advance of the election and renewed since by Mr. STRONG, should not be fulfilled, and why the sincerity and good faith of the Mayor should be impeached by assaults ostensibly on SHAMUS O'BRIEN, but actually, by indirection, upon the head of the present non-partisan, bi-partisan, and propartisan municipal administration of New

The Greater New York Bill.

The Greater New York bill, now in con mittee of the Senate, simply declares that, in accordance with the vote of the communities concerned, they are "hereby consolidated with the municipal corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York." All the details of consolidation, the plan and methods, are left for future consideration after a charter tween William L. Strong, dry goods mer- for the enlarged city has been prepared and Norway and Sweden does not affect Scan-

submitted to the Legislature by the Consol idation Commission.

The bill expressly provides that this consolidation shall in no wise affect or disturb or discontinue any of the powers, duties, functions, rights, privileges, or property of any officer, person, body politic and corporate or otherwise now existing, or the exercise thereof until the Legislature shall so decide. The suggestion that it could in any way interfere with Mayor STRONG or Mayor SCHIEREN is entirely without justification. It is impossible and nonsensical. The situation as to the Government and the officers of the Government of each of the communities involved, is left unchanged absolutely, "The various officers thereof," says the bill, "shall be elected or appointed in the same manner as heretofore." The bill also adds the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn to the Consolidation Commission. which is to prepare a charter for the enlarged city for legislative consideration and

Hence there can be no reasonable obection to the measure. The act of Feb. 28, 1894, submitted to "a vote of the duly qualified electors of said territory the question of its consolidation under one municipal Government;" and the decision was in the affirmative throughout the region and by every community concerned, with the two exceptions only of the towns of Flushing and West Chester. whose combined majority against the proposition was less than fifty. The majority in its favor throughout the area of the Greater New York was 44,188. This bill, consequently, by formally declaring the consolidation, simply renders obedience to the vote of the people, without disturbing in any respect existing political conditions in the consolidated area, or interfering with any officer, privilege, or authority.

It ought, therefore, to be passed as a matter of course and as an obligation of the Legislature to the people to whom the question of consolidation was referred, and who declared their will that it should take place.

The Signs of Trouble in Scandinavia. It begins to look as if the dispute between Norway and Sweden concerning the administration of foreign affairs in the united kingdoms may fail to obtain a peaceful settlement and lead to war between the two countries. The preparations on both sides indicate a belief that a resort to force is not improbable, and the gravity of the situation is increased by the keen interest evinced in the controversy by Russia, which hopes to obtain an open seaport from the Norwegians, should they become independent.

The Act of Union, whereby Sweden and

Norway were placed under the same sovereign in 1814, gave the former kingdom exclusive control over foreign affairs. For all other purposes each kingdom is self-governing, having a distinct Legislature and a separate Ministry; but the King's Minister for Foreign Affairs is responsible to the Swedish Diet alone. The great expansion of Norwegian commerce has naturally made this state of things intolerable, and all par ties in Norway are agreed that their coun try ought to have some share in the regulation of relations with foreign powers. This is conceded also by almost everybody in Sweden; but there is a wide difference of opinion in both countries regarding the extent of Norway's rights and regarding the conditions under which they should be exercised. The minimum demand of the Norwegian Radicals is for the despatch of separate Norwegian Consuls to all foreign ports; their maximum claim includes the appointment of a distinct Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs responsible only to the Storthing at Christiania, and of Norwegian envoys and diplomatic agents to foreign States. This maximum claim is believed to mask a purpose of attaining absolute independence. The Swedes say, on the other hand, that Norway's share in the management of foreign relations should be proportionate to her poplation: and moreover that the exsuch a right involves the corresponding duty of contributing proportionately to the means of national defence. These views were embodied two years ago in a protocol wherein the Swedish Council of State defined the terms on which it was willing to accede to the wishes of the Norwegians. It proposed to borrow a device from the dual system of Austro-Hungary, and to make the common Minister for Foreign Affairs responsible to a joint representative body, composed of delegations from the two Legislatures, the size of the delegations to be proportionate to the population of their respective countries. It further insisted that Norway should assume a share in the common defence of the two nations proportionate to her population. Neither the Radicals nor Conservatives of Norway were willing to accept these conditions, for the reason that, while Sweden has a well-organized military and naval force, Norway has no modern war ships and no army worth mentioning, and to make good these deficiencies would impose a severe burden on the peasants.

Such was the situation when the recent election for the Norwegian Storthing took place. At this election the Radicals, who pledged themselves that their minimum demand would be for separate Norwegian Consuls at all ports, managed to return a majority, but so small a one that without some assistance from the Conservatives they could not form a government. This aid they could not obtain, and accordingly the King, who had come to Christiania to open the Storthing, has returned to Stockholm without nominating any Norwegian Ministry. To the request of the Radicals for the appoint ment of separate Consuls, he replied that he considered himself bound by the resolution of the Swedish Council of State. How serious the crisis thus brought about may become, is evident from the fact that immediately after the King's arrival in Stockholm he summoned representatives of the Swedish Chambers to a secret session, and it has since transpired that the Swedish Government has made all the arrangements requisite for an effective move ment of troops across the border The counter agitation in Norway has been carried so far that twenty thousand rifles have been ordered, and a number of patriotic ladies have subscribed for a gunboat. It would, however, be quite impos sible for Norway, single handed, to resist the force that Sweden might array against her. The danger is that Russia might intervene, and such intervention is advocated by a powerful Moscow organ of the Pan-Slavic agitators, who are determined to obtain an open port on the Atlantic. A glance at the map will show that they would gain this, could they acquire the Norwegian portion of the Varanger Fjord, which contains harbors open through the winter. A railway has already been completed to the eastern or Russian section of this fjord, and the establishment in this quarter of a great naval arsenal is ardently wished for by the subjects of the Czar.

It is plain, then, that the quarrel between

dinavia alone, but may easily, through the interposition of Russia, which Germany would be almost certain to resist, become of world-wide importance.

Oysters. Several of our Jewish contemporaries have given heed to the question whether a Jew may partake of oysters under the terms of the Mosaic law. The debate upon it waxed warm in this city a short time ago, when, at a Jewish festival, the orthodox feasters were astounded by seeing these acephalous mollusks in their shells upon the plates that ornamented the tables of the banqueting hall. "It was nothing less than disgusting!" cried the Hebrew Journal, which declared that the Jewish oyster eater is "much worse than the most benighted Anarchist."

We are surprised that several rabbis of eminence entertain doubts whether the oyster is an abomination. The most crudite disquisition upon the subject that has fallen under our notice since the strange incident at the Purim festival is that of the venerable Rabbi ISAAC M. WISE, President of the Hebrew Union College, a scholar deep in the Talmud and familiar with every one of its chulins. The question is so interesting that we quote the most important portion of the judgment of the analytical rabbi, leaving out those words that are printed in Hebrew

"As to whether the law of Moses permits or pro hibits cysters as food, it may be in proper time to say that according to the Talmud (chulin 66) Messs did not prohibit the dyster. There can be no doubt that the cyster shell is the same, to all intents and purposes, as the scales are to the clean fish protection against certain gases in the water, in fact, the oyster shell is a close connection of scales. It is the scales only which the Talmud acknowledges as the sign of cleanness, and adds thereto Whatever animal (in the water) has scales has also fins, and it is unnecessary to investigate any further: it is clean.' Oysters grown in ponds outside of the sea are certainly kusher, also according to Mainoxines, (chulin 67 b.) The whole question depends on the point whether the oyster shell is not equal to the scales which Moses gives as the sign of cleanness for the flah, which no naturalist will deny."

We do not believe that this opinion of Rabbi and President WISE, whose orthodoxy is questionable, will be regarded as satis factory either by the rabbinate at large or by the Purim Association, either by Chief Rabbi Joseph or by the Hebrew Journal. 'The whole question," says Rabbi Wise, depends upon the point," which is, indeed, the point in dispute, and must be settled by science rather than by the Talmud. We fear that there are naturalists who will deny that the oyster shell is equal to the fish scale, or even resembles it. As for the decision of MAIMONIDES about ovsters grown in ponds outside of the sea. it cannot surely be applied by any orthodox Talmudist to the marine oysters in the New

It seems to us that the Chief Rabbi of the Tenth ward and the Hebrew Journal are strictly on the Mosaic side in this case and are the true interpreters of the words of Moses in Leviticus: "Whatsoever hath no fins nor scales in the waters shall be an abonination unto you."

If the Committee of Ten's Police bill is as blundering and objectionable generally as it is in regard to its plan to take the park police away from the control of the Park Commissioners, it should be squelched summarily.

We have taken occasion to speak favorably of the new method of teaching English composition at Yale, through which the students are to be encouraged to write, not in the style of set models, but according to their own individual genius. Since we have learned more about the new system, we are led to apprehend that the professor will still have far too much to do with the moulding of the pupil's literary style. The theme, the thought, and the form of expression of the pup! must meet with the apthis is overmuch supervision for the free mind and that the new method bears too close a resemblance to the old one, under which young fellows of brains have so often complained that they had no chance to show them. The less vision, the better opportunity for originality, after the groundwork of thought has been stablished in the aspiring mind. Prof. BALDwin is an experienced teacher in composition but there is danger that, under the powers which belong to him at Yale, he may compe the members of his class to follow in those ways of thinking and to adopt those forms of ex pression and that literary style which he himself has been led to favor or which accord with his own nature or which have grown up in the course of his experience.

"There are so very many of our contemporary writers who are stilted, uncreative, uninventive, and unilluminative that we long for the discovery of a realm in which the young and in genuous spirit shall be permitted to give us those blossoms and flowers and fruits with which nature may have enriched it.

As in baseball or in football, there are rules that must be followed, so there are in expression; yet a large liberty may be left to the individual player or writer.

Any amendment to the Tobin Stone law but a poor device. The whole thing ought to be swept off clean and clear.

There are few smarter men in this town than the Japanese who have taken up their abode among us, of whom there are not many. They are quick-witted, fine-mannered, and well behaved persons. We have hardly ever heard of a bad man among them. They seem to be always busy, and they are never obtrusive. When they enter into competition with other people in anything, they are pretty sure to come out of it with good luck. Their artistic taste, too, is very good. One of their young students has just taken the TIFFANY gold medal for the best drawing from the antique, and he took it over the head of a large number of trained rivals. His work was characterized by Japanese delicacy and Greeco-Roman energy. His name is SHINLARO YOKOZUKA: and we hope that he may be but one of the Japanese artists who will flourish among us.

We do not encourage the Japanese to come to our country, and there do not seem to be many of them who desire to come; but they are a people who could teach us a good many things, f we were able to learn the things. We know this by their ingenious works in art and industry; and our knowledge from observation is enlarged by the books of LAYCADIO HEARN, Sir EDWIN RNOLD, EDWARD House, and other writers who have lived in Japan.

Oklahoma's Bid for Divorce Business.

South Dakota's Legislature has finally defeated the effort to amend the divorce law of that State on the line of "free-any-easy." The movement to reëstablish the old conditions, under which ne previous residence in the Territory was necessary to the beginning of a suit for divorce, which would be forthcoming in ninety days, has falled, and the hotel keepers and lawyers are in a condition of disgust.

Oklahoma is taking the place in odorous fame which South Dakota has refused to resume. Practically the old Dakota divorce law now prevails in Oklahoma, with the additional advantage that no notice is to be served upon the person from whom a divorce is sought, unless by accident he or she should happen to see a printed notice of the application in some obscure Oklahoma paper.

Several large hotels are to be erected in the principal towns of Oklahoma paper. From the St. Louis Republic. Oklahoma paper.
Several large hotels are to be erected in the principal towns of Oklahoma, and the divorce lawyers of South Dakota are preparing to move.

> A Hare-raising Story. From the Boston Herald.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 9.—A novel indus-try near Newberne, which may be mentioned in connection with the diversity of interests to be found there, is an immease "rabbitry," where over 100 hares are born every day in some sea-sons, and fattened for Northern markets.

A DEADLY BLOW AT THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. Every Newspaper Editor and Every Citizen

scarned with the Decision

From the Minneapolis Tribune. The interest of the public in the case does not so much in the question as to whether Mr. Dana is or is not guilty of liber, as in the question whether he can be rightfully taken to Washington for trial. The Fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaran tees the citizen security against unreasonable searches and seizures; the Fifth amendment says he shall not be held to answer for a capital presentation of a Grand Jury; and the Sixth amendment provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." THE SUN is published in New York, and the alleged libel was uttered there; but because a few copies of THE SUN are circulated in Washington, the court of the District of Columbia, which is a Federal court, assumes that the

ton for trial. Mr. Dana's counsel claim that he is entitled to a trial by a jury of the vicinage of his place of residence, and that he cannot therefore be removed; and they are making a strong fight upon

It is fortunate that Mr. Dana is a man possessing ample means and ability to defend himself. for the point involved is one that concerns every citizen, and especially every newspaper publisher in the United States, and it is well to have the case presented by able counsel. There is not lates outside the boundaries of its own State. and if the contention of the counsel for Mr. Noves is to prevail, there is not a publisher but could be arrested and dragged from his home and compelled to incur the expense of defending himself in another State or Territory of the Union in which his paper might circulate. This would place publishers at great disadvantage. It would be a deadly blow at the liberty of the

If Mr. Dana has libelled Mr. Noyes, he ought to be punished for it; but he ought to be punished in accordance with law. Is it to be presumed that an impartial fury cannot be obtained in New York to try him? Mr. Noyes can bring him to trial there before either a State or a United States (ourt, and the whole State can be ransacked for a panel from which to draw the jury. The fair presumption is that an impartial jury could be obtained.

Citizens of the United States residing in the various States and Territories do not wish to have the authority placed in the hands of a court organized to try causes in the District of Columbia to hale them to Washington and compel them to defend themselves there for alleged rimes and misdemeanors. Mr. Noyes is seeking to establish a dangerous precedent, and it is to be hoped that he will be beaten in his attempted invasion of constitutional guarantees. From the Jamestown Morning News.

The argument of Franklin Bartlett in behalf

of the defendant was one of the most masterly reviews of the Constitution and the law which has ever been presented in a case of this kind, and it will undoubtedly make a part of the literature on which cases of this character will depend for arguments. The exact question has never before been raised, and it is well that it has come up under circumstances which permit of a full consideration of every aspect of the law, as the precedent established will be of great importancel in the future. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, through its Grand Jury, has found an indictment against Mr. Dana on the complaint of a Mr. Noyes, editor or manager of the Washington Star, and it is ned that under the law of 1874, reënacting and amending the judiciary act of 1789, this court, being a United States Court, has jurisdiction of the person of Mr. Dana in any part of the country, or that it may gain jurisdiction through its process independently of the law of rendition. This extra-territorial jurisdiction is claimed on the grounds that by the law of 1801, under which the District of Columbia was ceded to the United States for the purposes of a national capital, the laws then in force in the State of Maryland were to be enforced in the District, and as the common law was in operation in Maryland at that time. it is claimed that libel uttered in the District of Columbia becomes an offence against the United States. In previous discussions of this question we have shown that Judge Dillon practically lepied this view of the or lett goes further and establishes by the report of a committee of the Senate when the law of 1874 was under consideration, and by the uniform decisions of the Supreme Court, that there is absolutely no foundation for such a contention. and that the crime of libel, if committed by Mr Dana, was committed in the State of New York, and could not, therefore, come within the juris diction of this local court, having no connection with the judicial system of the United States and having no more jurisdiction than would belong to the Supreme Court of any of the

In fact Mr. Bartlett, in an elaborate discussion, citing authorities which cannot fail to impress the Court, holds with this newspaper that if Mr. Dana has committed any crime against the United States the act was committed in the city of New York, where Mr. Dana resided, and where he actually wrote and composed and published the article complained of, and where any criminal proceeding against him must be instituted and tried, while if it was simply a crime against the District of Columbia, to which it is confined by the specifications contained in the indictment, jurisdiction can be gained only by rendition, and the courts have consistently held that an actual personal presence in the place where the crime is alleged to have been committed is necessary to warrant the Governor in

surrendering the person charged with crime. From the Boston Commercial. Editor Noyes of the Washington Star is not getting a great deal of sympathy from the press of the country in his attempt to have the editor of THE SUN taken to Washington to stand trial for that now famous alleged libel. The Washington Star is generally conceded to be an able paper, and one would naturally suppose that its editor, even if the attack was a personal one, would defend himself through its columns intead of trying to harses the sditor of THE SUN by having him taken to Washington to answer. Mr. Noyes succeeds in his attempt he will be establishing not only a dangerous precedent, but one which some day may revert to his own disadvantage. His course is almost unanimously condemned by the press of the country, and i giving him a great deal of notoriety not at all preditable to a newspaper man who lays any claim to prominence in the profession.

From the Holyoke Daily Democrat. Editor Dana deserves the thanks of the whole copie in his gallant fight against the attempt to have him tried in Washington for an alleged ellous offence which, if true, was committee in New York. There is considerable principle nvolved in the fight, and the outcome is awaited with interest.

Broke Her Leg in a Tussle with a Florida Mosquite.

From the Atlanta Constitution. CLEARWATER, Fla., April 7.—A singular accident befell Mrs. Widder, a wealthy Chicago lady, who has been spending the winter here. While standing on the bed to-day trying to kill a mosquito she dislocated her left ankle and produced a fracture of one of the bones of the leg.

> Caught an Eagle in a Rat Trap. From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

READING, April 9.— Nathan Mohler, residing near Mohler's Meeting House, just across the line from Herks, in Lancaster county, succeeded in trapping an eagle with a rat trap. The bird is not injured, having been caught by one of the claws. It measures six feet and eight inches from tip to tip of wing, and has become quite tame since it has been lostalled in the granary of the barn. Its head and neck are white and the remainder of its plumage brown.

Rivers and Oceans. From Knowledge.

Supposing the ocean bed were emptied, it would take forty four thousand years for all the tidal rivers

TO REORGANIZE THE POLICE. A Proposition that It Be Done in Har-mony by All Concerned,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is curious to reflect upon the simple way in which the muddle of our local affairs could find effective adjustment. If the discordant Republicans and the intolerant reformers should suspend their conflicts and pride of conquest for a brief period, and, actuated by a sincere desire to make the best of the situation, unite in an effort for the common good, how readily everything would adjust itself. The persistent and undeviating onslaught which Mayor Strong is making against every Republican not satisfactory to the Union League, inevitably leads reflecting men on all sides to the belief that he is actuated by a definitely arranged party purpose. That he has a kitchen cabinet at which his appointments and policy are discussed and decided is becoming a matter of universal understanding. Deserved or undeserved, the opinion is that he is playing the rôle of local politician in the narrowest personal sense, with the power conferred by the people for other ends. If these things are so, it seems orime was constructively committed in Washinevitable that the only profitable result will be the disruption of the Republican party in this ington, and the District authorities claim the right to forcibly remove Mr. Dana to Washing-State, and, the fight continuing to the bitter end, the smash of the reform movement in a fizzle and mere party squabble. It is no objection to Mayor Strong that he should be a politician in a broad and general regard for his party-some of our best men have been that sort of politiciansone more so than Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln, two of the biggest men our country has produced. They believed that there should be rotation in office, and that those who had accomplished the party victory, being equally capable, were better entitled to the offices than the enemy who had been overthrown, and who had had their share. When we consider the question soberly and take into account all that enters into party organization, on which the success of principles depends, we cannot fail to

question soberly and take into account all that enters into party organization, on which the success of principles depends, we cannot fail to see how much rests on encouraging motives to the men who do the work—and the extent to which they are to be recognized as victors when the battle is over.

Now, to illustrate our position, in the light with which we would nave it regarded, let us imagine Mayor Strong, forgetting his uncomprising personal hostilities, and Parkhurst, sunoching the generally wrinkled front of his warlike brow, helding a council with Platt, who cannot be disjuraged out of sight, Superintendent Byrnes, and representative men generally, to determine by their joint efforts what could be done to promote the public welfare in the Police Department, how quickly and completely the work could be done. I have never been able to see the wisdom of setting aside the special education, experience, and ability of Superintendent Byrnes in the reorganization. He has qualifications for police administration unequalied for their extent and value.

The chief objection to Mr. Byrnes is that Parkhurst does not like him, but wants a man of his own. There might be advantages in having a Chief of Police owing allegiance to Parkhurst and his private society, but we are inclined to believe that the community would prefer to have that important official, with his immense influence, as their impartial representative. Is it not clear, however, that if that dominating, indomitable fighting parson would give his consent and approval? Cannot Parkhurst be induced to allow the people to have their way in this matter, which concerns them so essentially? How much greater would be the indebtedness to our versatile dictator if he would cooperate for the public good instead of disintegrating and demoralizing every effert being about a complete reorganization and reform of the Police Department in all its parts. The only down that he has every motive to take advantage of the opportunity, if it should be presented to him, and to tur

ands—especially if it is to continue to supervise the elections and appoint the judges who are to receive and count the ballots. Both the great parties should obviously be on guard at this post, equally represented as a guarantee against abuse and to preserve the public confidence. There would seem to be no other way. One man or one party should not be clothed with the control upon which the most important and sensitive interests and rights of a free people depend. It would seem indispensable, therefore, that there should be a Board of Supervising Commissioners, fairly representing the two parties, of the best men that can be found to assume the duty. With the present Superintendent to do the work of reorganization in coperation with a Board of the character indicated, everything would go on capably and efficiently. If, therefore, there is not some deeplaid plot for party management with the view efficiently. If, therefore, there is not some deep-laid plot for party management with the view to future ascendancy, which should not be a part of the reform movement, and for which the Mayoralty should not be used, why should not Mayor Strong sit down magnanimously, with the leaders of his party on both sides, not those of the small end of it, and endeavor to cooperate for the general welfare? He would find his great work much easier, and in the end he would command the support and confidence of the whole community instead of being the played upon instrument of discord for a set of silk-stocking parlor politicians who will discard him as soon as his unpopularity becomes patent. Civis.

Company G and Society in Bergen County. To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: Will you be so kind insert these lines in your paper for the benefit of "Mr. Fair Play"?

First of all, regarding the Company G affair, I would state that the members of Company G are the ones who have the right to say and vote who shall be come members of this organization, not outsiders, such as Mr. Fair Play. Secondly, the very men who were blackballed were told as much as three months ago they were not wanted, but since they demanded ago they were not wanted, but since they demanded a vote on their names they have found it to be a reality that they were not desired as members of the organization. Thirdly, I will state that the present members of Company O do not look upon any man as undesirable the company O do not look upon any man as undesirable the same he is a carpenter or a plumber, nor because he are left and Cathrolic. Any good man, whether bather or mechanic. Protestant or Catholic, will be sure the receive if he is a desirable recruit. I might add that part and the same that the doct he will find that "Adjustant" applies to have lost of the will find that "Adjustant" applies to have lost of the first play must be served with "acur cream" or he would not refer to a man's occupation as a detriment to his being numbered among the "cream of Bergen's society. If he really desires to know who compose this "Cream of Bergen" he can do so by incenting \$5 in a ticket for the next military ball the company gives providing the committee consents to sell him one, for the itekets are always limited and we are particular to whom we sell them; so Mr. Fair Play has his an awer from a "very young writer," and A MEMBER OF CONFANY 6, SECOND BEGT., N. G., N. J. Hackensack, N. J., April 8, 1895. vote on their names they have found it to be a reality

Cumuluge's Story of Horace Greeley. From the Washington Post.

"While I have the floor," said Amos Cummings, might as well tell a story about Horace Greeley. I worked with Greeley for years. He always called me 'Asa;' never could remember 'Amos.' One day I went out to see Greeley at Chappaqua about some newspa per business. The old gentleman saw me coming as he stood looking out the window and opened the door

**Come in here, Asa, he said, in his high, mealy tones, as he led me into a fashion of parior.
"I followed him into the room, and as I was only going to remain a moment, laid my hat, gloves, and cane on a centre table. Greeicy and I had just im-mersed ourselves in a talk when Mrs. Greeley awept into the room. Now Mrs. G. was what one might call a spirited woman. The moment she entered her eyes fell indignantly on my trousseau as I'd pited it up—hat, gloves, and slick—on the table. Without a word, and before I could speak to her, she swooped on the outfit like a fishhawk, and the next moment threw

them out of the window.
"Then she left the room without pausing for speech, as one who had taught somebody that the hall was the place for hats and causes and similar brica-brac. was inclined to get a trifle hot; a man naturally might who sees his hat pounced upon and cast into the shrub But before I could get up or say a word Greeley stretched out his hand in a deprecatory way and cheered me with the remark

Never mind her, Asa; she thought they were "Afterward, however," concluded Cummings,

" when I recalled what Greeley's hat used to look like I had my doubts."

A Startling Accusation

From Electricity.

It has become an axiom among promoters of questionable projects that the religious press of all class publications is the most easily satisfied to accept the advertisement of their wares. Humbugs and francis which even the daily press reject as unit for its columns are often greedily sought after by the editors of religious papers of easy conscionce simply because of the financial returns which they bring.

On the Railroad Track, Of Course.

From the 5t. Punt Daily Globe.

Arwares, Minn., April 5.—Charles Schmidt, the deaf ATWATER, Minn., April 5.—Charles Schmidt, the deaf mute who is walking from Minneapolis to Portland.

Or., then to Houston, Tex., stopped here over night.

SUNBEAMS.

-One of the most active industries in the country is the manufacture of bicycles. Many factories are dethere was no decrease in the demand, though for a brief time it halted; but with the first sign of im-

provement it sprang upward with a jump.

- Blackbirds, bluebirds, and robins in daily increasing numbers are joining the song sparrows, and under the influence of warm rains the hepatica is bloom here and there, while the spring beauty is well above ground and the new shoots of the tris are show ing sword-like ends in their accustomed wet places.

-Whittling has not gone out of fashion with the advance of civilization. It is still practised in rural parts of this land, even outside of New England, and it will probably continue so long as the pine forests last to produce temptingly soft lumber for packing boxes. The Barlow knife still exists, and there are critical purchasers of pocket knives who always have on hand a good piece of cuttery for whittling.

—When a student of a difficult question recently offered a carefully prepared article to a reputable technical magazine of this town the editor wrote back

saying that he would be glad to publish the article and furnish the writer with a number of copies for \$100. The offer was declined, as the writer by a rapid mental calculation reached the conclusion that he could obtain all the magazine offered from a job printing house for about one third the mone?.

—There are half a dozen old chartered academies on the Eastern Shore of Maryland where for more than a century the humanities have been taught. The princi-pal is usually a young man of classical education and much social consideration. In earlier days he offer came from some distant college. Now he is frequently a college graduate native to the region. These academies have been sending Eastern Shore boys to the chief colleges of the land over since the foundation of

the republic, and have done a great deal for sound -Behind every such oyster war as that threatened in Delaware Bay lies the seemingly ineradicab of the oystermen all over this country in their right of free access to oyster deposits. Private oyster beds have been for a century or more one of the most diffi cuit kinds of property to protect, even though it fre-quently happens that the oyster planter is only a suc-cessful oyster catcher. There is always a tendency on the planter's part to enclose natural deposits, and o the oyster catcher's part to retallate by raids upon the

-Moved by the sentiment of the Frenchman that com mitted suicide because he was tired of buttoning and unbuttoning, an advocate of dress reform for men has ounted the number of articles that a man must put on before starting to his daily task. Movable button being counted, the number of separate articles exceeds thirty. As to the motions of dressing their number appals one when they are counted up and thought upon If to the articles of necessary clothing a man should

-Girls to whom flowers are a luxury, and not a daily surfeit, have a dozen ingenious ways of keeping them fresh. There is none better than plunging the stumps, up to the blossom, in a basin of cold water and leaving them over night. Another almost as good is to leave the flowers and the containing dish in the open air over night. A carnation with its stem thrust into a potato keeps fresh for several days, while the fleet ing charm of the morning giory may be preserved for a late breakfast if the blossom be plucked over night and permitted to open in the shade.

-Preyer, the German student of the child's mind. taught his son of 2 years to distinguish primary colors by means of small ovals each of a different color. A student of Preyer's book has hit upon a less scientific but more poetical scheme of teaching the same thing to a little child by means of flowers and other natural formity of color in natural objects throughout the year. Even a very young child soon learns to disso-clate the idea of color from the object itself when a yellow pansy, a red rose, or a blue violet is presented after a drill with different colored flowers of the same kind. A red rose and a yellow rose are quickly recor accentuated when a red rose and a yellow pansy are brought to the child's attention

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Corney Grain's memory is to be kept alive by the endowment by his friends of a bed in a London hospital for sick children.

Olive Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm" maintains its popularity. Ten thousand copies of the book were sold last year by the London publishers alone M. Guzman, a musical enthusiast, has left 50,000 francs to the city of Paris to pay for musical entertainments for the sick poor in hospitals and asylums.

It is hinted by Le Figuro that Sardou's "Hahagas.

which was suppressed as being an attack on Gambetta.
is to be given at the Paris Ambigu, with Coquelin ain n the title part. Indian settlers in Natal complain bitterly of their treatment by the whites. They are excluded from the motels, the cars, and the public baths, and are maitreated in the public streets.

King Humbert has just laid the corner stone of a monument to Garibaldi on the Janiculum at Rome, which it is hoped will be ready by the 20th of Septem per, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the recovery o

tome to Italy.

Max Bruch has written an oratoric entitled "Moses." It is in four parts, called: On Sinal; The Golden Calf; The Return of the Messengers from Canaan; and The nised Land and the Lament of the People Over the Death of Moses.

Bosnia, has been experimenting successfully with dogs for war purposes. A hundred and fifty dogs have been taught to carry the mails into the mountains to distances that occupy them two or three hours. Very high prices have been paid for furs this year in London. A sea otter skin, stripped off glove fashion. without being cut down the atomach, brought \$1,125.

the highest price on record for a single skin, and one black fox skin sold for \$850. They went to Russia. Argon may exist in nebules, suggests Dr. Brauner, professor of chemistry at Prague. A strong argoa line in the spectrum, he says, has practically the same wave length as the nebula line, and a certain line in the blue spectrum of the new substance is almost

identical with a corresponding line in the spectra of nebulæ and white stars. Camille Walzel, who under the pseudonym of P. Zell wrote the librettes for many of Von Suppé's, Strauss's, and Génée's operettas, died recently is Vienns. He was the author of "Patinitzs," "Boccao-clo," "The Beggar Student," "The Merry War," and "A Night in Venice," and translated many of Offenbach's operas into German.

Count de Chambrun has given property yielding

emorial of his wife, which is to be a centre of inforartisans and a place to supplement the general and echnical education of workingmen. It will be some ning like Toynbee Hall in London. thing like Toynbee Hall in London.

Vladivostock, Russia's port in the Pacific, has been supposed to be ice bound during the winter. This ear the Government tried to force a passage by

\$14,000 a year to found a Musee Social in Paris as a

means of ice breakers in the coldest part of the win-ter, and succeeded without great difficulty in getting the cruiser Kostroma, loaded with troops and heavy war material, alongside the Government quay. Archduke Albrecht of Austria left \$125,000,000 of property. His landed estates go to his nephew, Arch-duke Frederick. They comprise 515,000 acres in Hungary, Silesta, Bohemia, Bavaria, and Galicia, an extent of territory larger than that of more than half

of the German States. His personal estate amounts to \$50,000,000 and goes to his daughter, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, wife of Duke Philip of Wurtembers who is helr-apparent of the King of Würtemberg, but has renounced his rights in favor of his eldest son. Some freecos by Correggio hitherto unknown have been discovered in the old fortress of Mantas by M. Charles Vriarte of the Académie des Beaux Aris. They re medallions painted in the cupola of the study Gabriela d'Este, Duchess of Mantua. The study was inaccessible for nearly two hundred years, as the Aus-trians, who held Mantua from 1708 to 1860, would

allow no one to enter the fortress, and when it came allow no one to enter the fortress, and what a into the possession of Italy the fown archives were piled up in the room. M. Yriarte, knowing that Cor-reggio had worked in Mantua, obtained permission of the Italian Government to make a thorough search, and succeeded in discovering the paintings. They are perfect, and in the artist's best style.

A highly interesting study of what a hundred years of war have cost France in human life has just been made public by Dr. Lagnenu. Member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and is found in the Lauret. When the revolution broke out France's effective army was only 120,000 ms n. For the wars waged during ten years in Relation, on the Sambre, the Meuse, the Rhine, the Alps, the Pyrences, in the Vendee, and in Egypt, there were called out 2.800,000. At the census made in the ninth year of the republic, there remained of these only 677,398. In killed and in dead by disease the wars of the first republic cost France 2.122,402 men. From 1801 to Waterloo 3.157,398 men scarcely suf-ficed to fill the blanks which, in an incessant war against combined Europe, France Incurred at Auster litz, Jena, Auerstadt, Friedland, Sarugossa, Eckmuhl, Essling, Wagram, Taragona, Smolensk, Moscow, Litzen, Pautzen, Dresden, Leipzig, and Waterioo, Under the restoration, Louis Philippe, and the seond republic, in spite of the war in Spain (1823), the conquest of Algiers (1830), and the taking of Antwerp, France passed through a period of comparative calm. The army numbered about 215.74s, and the mortality averaged 22 per 1.000. In 1858-5 commenced the epoch of the great wars the Crimes, Italy 1859-60. China 1850-11, Mexico (1862-6, and the disasters of 1870. In the Crimes, out of 300.26s men 95.615 auccumbed: In Italy, out of 500,000 there died 18,073; in Caina, 950, and in Cochin China 48 per 1,000. The second empire cost France about 1,000,000 soldlers.